

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

REVIVAL HAS BEGUN.

TONE IN BUSINESS CIRCLES IMPROVES.

Stocks Higher, and Grain and Cotton in Demand—Whitney Won't Run—River Boat Builders Have a Chance to Try Their Skill.

Trade Gets New Life.
R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "There are continued signs that a gain in business has begun. Stocks have gone higher than they were before the artificial break ten days ago; wheat and cotton are in better demand; there is more confidence in monetary circles, and the tendency toward shrinkage in great industries seems in some measure, at least, to be checked. While the outcome of the Democratic convention is uncertain, and the great crops are not yet wholly beyond danger, a sure and strong improvement could hardly be expected, but the tone in business circles has grown distinctly more hopeful."

CHANCE FOR WESTERN SKILL.

Bids for Torpedo Boats Asked by the Government.

Ship builders on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers will have an opportunity to bid for the construction of two of the thirteen torpedo boats about to be ordered for the United States navy. The law by which the building of these boats is authorized specifies that three may be built on the Pacific coast, one on the Mississippi river, one on the Missouri river, and one on the Gulf of Mexico. The Secretary of the Navy has notified all of the ship builders in the territory specified of the Government's desire to receive bids. Congress set aside \$1,500,000 for the construction of these boats. They are to be throughout of domestic manufacture, and no premium is offered for excess of speed. The contracts must be made before Oct. 8. The bidder is unhampered in every particular, and to his judgment and designing skill left the planning of these boats.

LOSS OF LIFE WAS ENORMOUS.

Tidal Wave on the Island of Yesso Drowned 10,000 Persons.

It is now estimated that 10,000 people were drowned by the tidal wave on the island of Yesso, the northern part of Japan, which accompanied a succession of frightful earthquakes, lasting about twenty-four hours. In addition to the town of Kumanish, which was totally destroyed, many other coastal towns have been washed away entirely or in part.

TRAMPS OUTWITTED BY A GIRL.

Locks Herself in a Telegraph Tower and Waives for Help.
Two tramps attempted to break into the Western Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at Harmarville, Pa. Alice McHaffy, the operator, slammed the tower window shut in the tramps' faces and telegraphed for help. The tramps fled.

National League.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Baltimore 32	18 Pittsburgh 26
Cleveland 30	17 Brooklyn 27
Cincinnati 33	20 Chicago 27
Boston 28	20 New York 21
Philadelphia 29	24 St. Louis 14
Washington 25	22 Louisville 10

Western League.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis 29	16 St. Paul 23
Detroit 28	16 Grand Rapids 24
Minneapolis 20	21 Milwaukee 20
Kansas City 28	22 Columbus 19

His Heart in the Wrong Place.

At the prison at Columbus, Ohio, Benjamin Minger, a Federal prisoner from southern Ohio, fell from his chair at the dinner table Friday and expired instantly. Minger was sent to the hospital a few days ago and while there the physicians made the discovery that the man's heart was on the right side of his body. Minger knew that he was the victim of a freak of nature, but rarely discussed the matter. Previous to his last illness he said he had always enjoyed good health. An autopsy for the benefit of science will be held.

Prominent Virginian Kills Himself.

Reverdy J. Dangler, one of the best known residents of Alexandria, Va., and a member of a family which has been prominent in social and business affairs in that section of Virginia for many years, committed suicide Wednesday. Melancholia, induced by worry over financial affairs and family troubles, caused the deed. The suicide's brother Henry killed himself in the same house about two years ago.

Whitney Not in the Race.

William C. Whitney, of New York, made a public statement in which he defines the political situation, makes his position clear as regards his decision to remain in this country instead of going to Europe, and concludes by saying that he is not a presidential possibility; that he "would not run if nominated and would not serve if elected."

Reed to Remain in Congress.

Reed will be tendered a renomination to Congress by the First district of Maine; he has consented to stand in preference to resuming his law practice. The convention was delayed to await the outcome of the Republican presidential contest.

Baby Murdered by a Playmate.

Orna, the 2-year-old child of Frank Gauß, Delphos, Ohio, was instantly killed by William Bryan, aged 18 years. While playing among the children Bryan found a shotgun, and pointing it at the baby, drew the trigger, blowing off the side of his head.

Train Collides with a Stone.

Two men were probably fatally injured and several others hurt by a train colliding with a heavy stone at Hog's Bridge, Roxbury district, Boston, Friday afternoon.

Will Go to the Inauguration.

Instructions were received by the company in the Eighth regiment, Ohio National Guard, to vote on the question of accompanying Major McKinley at his inauguration in case of his election. The Eighth is McKinley's home regiment, two companies being located at Canton.

Lovers' Quarrel Ends in Death.

Miss Claudia Anthony, of Paris, O., committed suicide by blowing her head off with a shotgun. She had the muzzle of the gun in her mouth and discharged the shell by pressing on the trigger with her foot. She was despondent on account of a quarrel with her lover.

Varlets for the Soldiers.

Secretary Linton approved the recommendations of Gen. Miles for a general movement of the troops in the West. The

NAIL TRUST'S BONANZA.

How Nails Have Come to Cost More than Four.

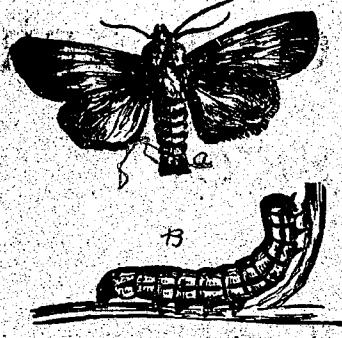
If the nail pool succeeds in gobbling up all of the nailmaking machines and plants in the country, and can form an alliance with the machinery men, as it now contemplates, it will continue as at present. If it fails the pool is certain to collapse, as competition in manufacturing is springing up on every hand, and the feeling in the trade against the combine is very bitter. Nails which sold in Pittsburgh a year ago in carload lots at \$3 cents are selling now at \$2.55, base rates. The latter term is simply a technical one, so far as the consuming buyer of nails is concerned. To this price must be added any where from 50 cents per kg for all sizes from sixty-penny to ten-penny, and 10 cents to \$2.50 for sizes ranging to the smallest. Nails which sold in Pittsburgh a year ago in carload lots at \$3 cents are selling now at \$2.55, base rates. The latter term is simply a technical one, so far as the consuming buyer of nails is concerned. 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HELPFUL FARM HINTS

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRI-CULTURIST AND STOCKMAN.

How to Combat the Army Worm—Box for Bunching Asparagus—Very Large Horses Not Desirable—Protecting Early Potatoes.

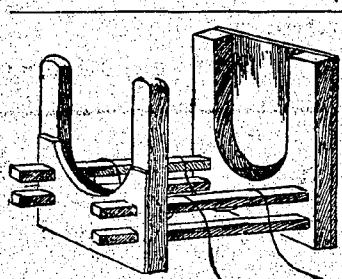
Battling an Old Enemy.—The army worm is making its appearance in a number of the Central Western States, notably Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Southern Indiana. While during recent years this insect has done little damage, it is well to understand it. The worm is closely related to the cutworm, and hatches from eggs laid by a handsome moth, in eight to ten days. They are at first green but soon acquire longitudinal stripes of yellow, black, or green. The worms feed on any kind of grasses or grains, and



ARMY WORM; C. MOTH, D. LARVA.

become full grown in about a month after hatching. Unless the worms become very abundant they usually remain unnoticed, but if conditions are favorable armies sometimes appear, moving in solid masses across fields, destroying all vegetation. The full-grown larvae enter the ground, pupate in earthen cells, and emerge in about two weeks as moths. In some instances, two, and frequently three, broods will develop in a single season. The worms are attacked by a great many enemies, such as birds, parasitic insects and infectious diseases. Their natural enemies usually hold them in check, so that there is little extended injury to crops. If, however, the worms are very numerous, the migration from one field to another may be prevented by constructing barriers, as in the case of chinch bugs. Deep furrows with perpendicular sides, boards set on edge with the upper edge smeared with tar, plowing under infested crops and rolling, have all proved effectual in certain instances, and can all be tried with profit. Much was expected of the various fungous diseases which have not proved entirely satisfactory. Spraying infected crops with lorden powder or paris green has been tried with good results, but other methods should probably be resorted to first.

Marketing Asparagus.—When gathered, asparagus shoots should be sorted and made as nearly a uniform length as possible, and made into bunches of one or two pounds each. The usual method is to make the tops even and cut the butts even. Asparagus may be kept fresh several days by immersing the bottom of the shoots in one or two inches of water in a cool place. For transportation to market, shallow boxes, a little deeper than the bunches, are best. The bunches should be tightly packed into such boxes to keep them from being bruised or otherwise injured. The asparagus buncher illustrated above is a style in common use. The rear part slides over the four light crosspieces and is made of hard wood. It can thus be easily



ASPARAGUS BUNCHER.

regulated to suit any length of asparagus stalks. Lay raffia or twine across the buncher and place the tip of the stalks against the end board. When the buncher is filled, the asparagus is easily tied.

Phosphate in Dry Seasons.—It is never advisable to sow phosphate with grains put in during a drought. If the seed comes in contact with the fertilizer it is very apt to be injured rather than benefited. If the fertilizer is broadcasted it has a drying effect on the soil, owing to the sulphuric acid which it contains. Often after wheat has been drilled with phosphate the tubers which the phosphate had choked will at first show the best wheat. But after heavy rains come to dissolve the phosphate these missed rows will lose their advantage while those phosphated will rapidly improve.

Improving Clay Soils.—Many heavy clay soils are improved by a mixture of sand with the surface soil. It is especially valuable for melons, cucumbers and early vegetables. A very slight covering of sand, less than an inch in depth, will suffice if the land is not plowed very deeply. The pulverization of clay soils is greatly helped by having some sand mixed with them, as this gives a chance for water to soak into the soil, and for frost to penetrate deeper. This is also greatly aided by under-draining, which almost all clay soils need.

Woodland Often an Expense.—While much is being said upon the subject of forest preservation, the most unprofitable land on farms now is that which has never been put in cultivation, and which, in most instances, is covered with a heavy undergrowth, and from which most of the valuable timber has been removed or has gone into decay. So far as profit is concerned, these acres had better be cleared up and put to some profitable use, as they are an expense to the farmers as they now stand.

Young Chicks in Wet Weather.—Until chickens have become full-fledged they are very tender, and especially liable to be injured by exposure

sure to wet. This is especially true if the mother is one of the rambling breeds, which show very little judgment in the care of their young. It is safe to keep the chicks in coops with open slats; so that the young can run out in fine weather, while the hen is confined. The insects and bugs that young chicks find out doors are the best of meat food for them, accompanied, as it is, by the exercise required to capture their prey.

Size of Farm Horses.—The large worm is making its appearance in a number of the Central Western States, notably Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Southern Indiana. While during recent years this insect has done little damage, it is well to understand it. The worm is closely related to the cutworm, and hatches from eggs laid by a handsome moth, in eight to ten days. They are at first green but soon acquire longitudinal stripes of yellow, black, or green. The worms feed on any kind of grasses or grains, and

Varieties in Timothy.—The West Virginia Experiment Station is testing specimens of timothy grass that ripen at different times and otherwise show such peculiarities that it is hoped to make new varieties of them. We have not much faith that this can be done. Years ago we have seen timothy that was very late in ripening, but it was always accounted for by the fact that it grew on low, wet ground, where it did not start to grow until very late. The heads of this late timothy were extremely long, some of them a foot or more in length, but the seed from these heads sown on warm, upland produce timothy of the usual type, and which ripened at the usual time. The growth of timothy has always varied very much with the kind of soil it occupied, but the grass has its fixed characteristics that are common to all.

Protecting Early Potatoes.—Early potatoes in the garden may be protected against potato bugs and beetles by a board at each side of the row covered with netting, as shown in

the sketch. This will also conserve moisture, and if the soil is rich will make the crop earlier. Of course it is not practicable on a large scale, but applies to small gardens where poisons are not used.

Thinning Fruit.—In most sections this year the apple set of fruit is very heavy. Pears, peaches and other fruit in the Northern States will not need to be thinned, as the crop is light. There is danger, if the full set of apples is left on, where the tree has blossomed very fully, that the tree may be enfeebled and thus fall more ready prey to the blight. The loss of vigor caused by bearing is very obvious to the experienced eye of an orchardist as he sees the trees at a distance. The non-bearing trees will have a dark green foliage, while the bearing trees will show a paler green color, indicating the strain that bearing is on the trees.—American Cultivator.

Orchard Grass with Clover.—Orchard grass goes with clover much better than timothy, though most farmers have got in the habit of seeding timothy and clover together. The orchard grass will not make a perfect sod if sown alone, as its habit is to grow in bunches and spread after the first year. When sown with clover the latter, as it dies out leaves not only room but plant food, which the orchard grass avails itself of. Orchard grass and clover are both ready to cut together, and if cut early, as both should be, two and even three crops may be grown on rich land in a season.

The Progressive Dairymen.—The progressive dairy farmer belongs to an advanced class. Nowhere will a higher grade of intelligence be found in a farming community than one composed of dairymen whose dairying operations from start to finish are conducted on their own farms and in their own dairy-houses or rooms—if we except the marketing of their products and conducted intelligently and with up-to-date herds, methods and appliances.

Agricultural Notes.—The advice is to sow crimson clover in the fall as early as is practicable. Many a worthless bog, if drained and cultivated a few seasons until in fine condition, will make the very best of grass land.

The absolute necessity of facing droughts and dry spells is evident. We can no longer speak of irrigation as a Western topic.

In the Eastern States, with spraying, both Fennel and Taffian sweet apples do well, and are fairly profitable. A very slight covering of sand, less than an inch in depth, will suffice if the land is not plowed very deeply.

The pulverization of clay soils is greatly helped by having some sand mixed with them, as this gives a chance for water to soak into the soil, and for frost to penetrate deeper. This is also greatly aided by under-draining, which almost all clay soils need.

Woodland Often an Expense.—While much is being said upon the subject of forest preservation, the most unprofitable land on farms now is that which has never been put in cultivation, and which, in most instances, is covered with a heavy undergrowth, and from which most of the valuable timber has been removed or has gone into decay. So far as profit is concerned, these acres had better be cleared up and put to some profitable use, as they are an expense to the farmers as they now stand.

Young Chicks in Wet Weather.—Until chickens have become full-fledged they are very tender, and especially liable to be injured by exposure

GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Proves Beneficial to Worested Womankind.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.

REPARATIONS are being made for a return to fashionableness of the light dress sleeve. Just at present the blouse above is in great favor on fancy and shirt waists, and summer dresses generally show no signs of lessening fullness, but remember that summer would not be chosen as the time for such a change, and prepare for a quick shift in the autumn. The designers are busily "making ready" for it, and some of their models are certainly inviting. Those shown in the accompanying illustrations will be incorporated in gowns for late summer and fall, and it then remains for women to endorse or refuse them. Recalling how long large sleeves of one sort or another have been stylish, it is safe to guess that tight ones will soon come in one shape or another.

Naturally the first attempts in this direction do not constitute a startling change, but are more in the nature of a compromise, still some of them are pronounced departures. Sleeves are seen that fit tightly from wrist to shoulder. Over the shoulder, rather as part of the neck finish than as an addition to the sleeve, a little ruff may hang, or there may be a slight drapery—as if a lace edged handkerchief were folded cornerwise, the point un-

folded. The leg-o-mutton sleeve that a little while ago seemed to hold its characteristics so rigidly now would not be able to recognize any summons to "return to our mutton," for it is pushed and squeezed out of all resemblance, except a general one, to itself. The loose portion is now pushed up very high on the arm and inflated in bulges that are planned carefully, not to interfere with the general contour of the arm, except in so arbitrary a way that the natural outline is emphasized. Sometimes the swell takes the shape of a pair of blown-up puffs that extends straight out from the shoulder, and at right angles to the top of the arm; at other times the inflations are at right angles to the sides of the arm. This last effect is gained by gathering the fullness into a series of puckerings on the top of the arm, and often from these puckerings a roll of ribbon will extend in epaulette fashion along the top of the shoulder, finishing with a little bow at the side of the neck band, thus adding to the slant of the shoulder. Other tight sleeves are so softly draped with lace at the top along the sides and under the arm above the elbow that an effect of plumpness is suggested, though really the outline of the arm is masked.

The elbow puff is too dressy and too becoming to the woman whose bare arm and elbow are pretty to be dispensed with at once, but it is significant that our new designs, too, point the way to tight sleeves. As shown in the fifth of these sketches, the puff is pushed up high and the sleeve is brought to the elbow by a close fitting band or cuff finished with a fall of lace that hangs behind the elbow. In a little while the cuff will be all there is of the elbow sleeve, and will have extended over the shoulder, while the lace at the elbow will constitute the only elaboration of the sleeve, except

A SOD TO THE ADMIRERS OF PUFFS.—In most sections this year the apple set of fruit is very heavy. Pears, peaches and other fruit in the Northern States will not need to be thinned, as the crop is light. There is danger, if the full set of apples is left on, where the tree has blossomed very fully, that the tree may be enfeebled and thus fall more ready prey to the blight. The loss of vigor caused by bearing is very obvious to the experienced eye of an orchardist as he sees the trees at a distance. The non-bearing trees will have a dark green foliage, while the bearing trees will show a paler green color, indicating the strain that bearing is on the trees.—American Cultivator.

One result of the new designs, too, is that the puff is not only subject to being rolled up on the arm so far that it is hardly a puff at all, but it is slit lengthwise and then pushed toward the back of the arm, exposing at the front a tight fitting effect, while at the back the sleeve has still the look of the tight lower sleeve finished with the puff top. This treatment is displayed in the final picture, where blue, green and red striped silk gives the sleeves, and green silk the remainder. In the preceding gown the fabric was white silk striped with pale blue, the plastron being richly appliqued white satin.

Objection to a return of tight sleeves declare that padding of the arms will be resorted to by women whose arms are not big enough to stand the test. They'd better take to exercising. Rub the arm round and round, clasping the arm with thumb and finger and then twisting this ring about the arm from wrist to shoulder, making the ring so close that the twisting is not easy. Remember that to rub up and down that is, from the wrist to the shoulder, is to reduce the flesh on the arm, while the round and round motion increases the size and adds to the muscles. Nothing but patient kneading and rubbing with oil will help bony or sharp elbows, and no padding can be successfully applied to them.

Remember, too, that a sleeve too tight stops the circulation, makes the hands red and tends to attenuate the arm. A sleeve may be made very tight at the wrist and very long, and without bagging it may be rather loose above the elbow. This will give an effect of taper to the arm. It seems a pity that the fashion of slipping down the fullness or the elaboration from the shoulder to wherever it is most becoming to the arm seems not to be longer countenanced. As for the woman with pretty arms, and she is usually a girl that is pretty generally, when you suggest tight sleeves to her she responds with a smile of welcome that will make the coming change progress rapidly.

There was a time when it was considered impossible to do without fences. At the present day there are whole counties in some of the States where no fences can be seen, and there are consequently fewer lawsuits over the deprivations of stock than before. Fences are expensive luxuries in some sections, and have been more serviceable to neighbors than to owners.

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rest of the sleeve the arm, as it shows close fitted, becomes the more conspicuous, but as a rule this transition sleeve endeavors to make itself inconspicuous by the use of one material. But one fabric was employed in this gown, tan cloth, which was simply trimmed with ecru embroidery. Even greater concession to the tendency to cling to a fashion once adopted is accomplished when the tight-fitting part, though it follows the outlines of the arm, still wrinkles and does not look too plain. The objection to this "bread-and-plains" is chiefly made by pos-



HOUSEHOLD

We Are Indebted to a Baronet for the Design Adopted to Congress.

The great seal of the United States is of peculiar interest from the fact that it is possibly the only one in the world that was designed for a government by the subject of an opposing government. We owe our coat-of-arms to Sir John, Prestwich, a baronet of the West of England, who was a warm friend of America, and an accomplished antiquarian. His admiration for Washington undoubtedly influenced his design, as the Washington arms are rather similar to our seal. Originally the selection of the seal was left to a committee appointed by Congress, and composed of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, and they employed a French West Indian named

Mackerel a la Hollandaise.—Clean the fish, as many as required, according to size; wash and dry them, remove the backbone, rub the inside with salt and set them aside. Put into a saucier a few shallots, mushrooms and parsley; add a little oil, and chop them in; butter till tender, and in the meantime prepare stuffing with cold remains of fish, pounded sardines, a couple of anchovies, the roe and liver of the fish, all mixed with little butter, and, if necessary slightly moistened with a tablespoonful of stock; fill the fish with this pâté after having well mixed it in a mortar with the chopped shallots, etc. Tie the fish in buttered paper dipped in olive oil, and grill over a brisk fire. Serve, after having taken off the paper, with a tomato sauce.

When Tablecloths Show Wear.

When tablecloths begin to show wear at the sides, from constant folding, the whole has a shabby appearance which distresses the tidy housekeeper. The tablecloth will generally have a few spare inches at either side, so draw a thread the length of the cloth and carefully cut off the strip beyond it, treating the ends in the same way. If shabby, turn down and make fresh hem, and by this means a new, strong edge will be obtained, and the places where the wear from folding has been hardest will be altered, thus throwing the wear onto a fresh place, and the life of the tablecloth will be prolonged. Dinner napkins should be treated in the same way, but only half an inch to an inch should be cut off them.

Lemonade that May Be Bottled.—This is a very good kind of lemonade to make for bottling, and will keep some time. Two or three teaspoonsful added to a tumbler of cold water makes a very refreshing substitute for lemon squash. Take five pounds of loaf sugar and one quart of cold water, and let it boil gradually. When quite, boiling pour it on to three ounces of citric acid and two drachms of essence of lemon. When this is perfectly cold, bottle for use. The cost is small and all ingredients very easy to procure.

Orange Roly Poly.

Make a light dough, the same as for apple dumplings; roll it out in a narrow, long sheet about a quarter of an inch thick. Spread thickly over it peeled and sliced oranges, sprinkle it plentifully with white sugar, scatter over all a large teaspoonful of grated orange peel, then roll it up, fold the edges well to keep the juices from running out, place in steamer and steam hard for an hour and three-quarters. Serve with lemon sauce.

Tonique Sandwiches.—Half a pound of butter, three table-spoonsful of mixed mustard, three table-spoonsful of oil, a little paprika, salt, the yolk of one egg. Mix together very smooth and set on the ice. Chop some ham and tongue in equal proportions and blend all well together. Cut the bread very thin, spread with the mixture and roll.

Currant Eggs.—Slice two onions and fry in butter; add a tablespoonful of curried powder and one pint of good broth or stock; stew till onions are quite tender, add a cup of cream thickened with arrow-root or rice flour, simmer a few moments, then add eight or ten hard-boiled eggs; cut in slices and beat them well, but do not boil.

Rhubarb Cream Pie.—One pint of stewed, sifted rhubarb, one pint of sweet cream, two ounces of pulverized crackers, four ounces of sugar, three eggs. Beat eggs and sugar well, stir in the cracker smoothly, and add the rhubarb last. Pour into a deep plate lined with good paste, and bake in a moderate oven.

Strawberries for Breakfast.

Select some unusually large berries, shake them free from dust and serve them unbulled in plates with the hulls uppermost. In the center of each plate place a small cupful of powdered sugar. The strawberries may be dipped in the powdered sugar and eaten from the hulls.

Codfish a la Mede.

One flavorful codfish picked up fine, two cups of mashed potatoes, one pint of cream or milk, two eggs well beaten, half a teacup of butter, salt and pepper. Mix well, bake in dish from twenty to twenty-five minutes.

Hints.

Meat and fowls may be more tender if, when they are boiling, a teaspoonful of vinegar be added to the water.

To remove the finer marks from varnished furniture rub them with cloth dampened with sweet oil. To remove them from oiled furniture use kerosene oil.

To prevent a bruise from discoloring apply immediately hot water on, or if that is not at hand, moisten some dry starch with cold water and cover the bruised place.

When baking cake, on removing it from the oven place the tin containing the cake on a damp towel for a moment, and the cake may readily be taken from the tin without sticking.

White suede slippers may be cleaned with equal parts of powdered alum and fuller's earth. Apply to the slippers with a dry brush and rub them until clean. For glace kid slippers use gasoline, and apply it with a flannel cloth.

Kerosene oil may be entirely removed from light carpets, rugs or woolen goods by covering the oil spot thickly with buckwheat flour and letting it remain twelve hours, then brushing it off and applying fresh flour until the oil has disappeared.

A chef will never allow an omelet pan to be washed. The pan should be wiped with pieces of paper until clean, and then rubbed with a dry cloth and kept in a warm place. If the pan is treated in this way the omelets are not apt to stick or burn.

If a man remains poor all his life it is because he failed to take advantage of his constant association with fools.

The Grace of God.—Every man needs



the grace of God, and therefore every man ought to pray, and ought to go to church to do so.—Rev. F. J. Waterstock, Catholic, Philadelphia, Pa.

Inheritance.—The memory of a father's character, the remembrance of a mother's Christlike life are the sweetest, strongest, surest inheritances that we can leave to our children.—Rev. Dr. Williamson, Christian Church, Atlanta, Ga.

True to Self.—You can never be true to truth, you can never be true to another till you are true to yourself.—Rev. Anna Shaw, at San Francisco, Cal.

Liberty.—No one has a right to demean or denounce any man's religion or their Bible, or throw away the Bibles of the world because they don't know their meaning

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1896.

Matered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Jr.,
OF OHIO.—

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GARRET A. HOBART, of
NEW JERSEY.

Our Candidates.

None but the most virulent of the opposition will say aught against the personnel of the Republican candidates above named, and they will only meet the opposition given by those who oppose the theory of Protection, or differ with the expressed Republican doctrine on finance.

Mr. McKinley is recognized throughout the world as a proper and able standard bearer for the party which holds to the American idea of Protection to American industries and American labor, and Reciprocity in our dealings with foreign nations. On this line will be fought the battles of the coming campaign, and no one can doubt the result.

The financial plank which has almost broken the sturdy "Bingling Art" of the only NEWS TRIBUNE Scripps, will be accepted as the correct solution of that problem, wherever it is understood, except by the ultra silverites, who have mines to sell, or their products, at twice their value. When the people know that this declaration is, in brief, to keep the money of the country on its present safe foundation, and that under the present law Congress can have all the silver of the world coined, if required, at such times, and in such quantities as the business of the country shall demand, the cry for "Free Silver" will grow fainter, and will realize the wisdom of the party action in providing that every dollar shall be worth every other dollar in all transactions.

Give the Republican silver men of the West a little time to think. They will come out all right.

Mexican dollars are selling in New York at 54 cents. Mexico has free coinage of silver.

Democrats are afraid to discuss the tariff question this year. This is the reason they are howling for silver.

The Democratic and Mugwump brethren have been making diligent inquiry, and find "there is nothing the matter with Hanna."

The people wanted a man for the Presidency, who of himself was a platform for protection, and they got him.

The Detroit Tribune says that it has not bolted the Republican party, but that the party has bolted the Tribune. It is a good time for the subscribers to bolt, and many will do it.

With McKinley for President and Reed for Secretary of State, the United States would have an administration superior to any since the days of the immortal Lincoln.—Alpena Pioneer.

Statistics show that the number of sheep in Michigan has been reduced 30 to 35 per cent in the past year. That's the way the Wilson tariff bill works.

Mr. Cleveland is quoted as saying that he will be glad when the time comes to leave Washington. His joy will be as nothing compared to that of the people.—Kansas City Journal.

The ugly fact that the democratic rule has added \$262,000,000 to the public debt in a time of peace is alone sufficient to make the voting of the Republican ticket a patriotic duty.—Globe Democrat.

An interesting contest for the congressional nomination in this district was assured with Messrs. Crump, Dafoe and Gordon in the field, but now the plot thickens and Hon. Temple Emery, of Iosco and Bay, it is said, will enter the race. "Lay on Macduff, and damn't be who first cries hold, enough!"—Cheboygan Tribune.

If newspaper comment is any criterion State Accountant O. C. Thompson will be nominated for Auditor General by acclamation. Those who know him best say the Republican party would make no mistake in selecting him for this important position, and that he would prove a fit successor to the present incumbent.—Cheboygan Tribune.

Additional Local.

H. Isaacman, of Lewiston, was in town last Saturday, taking in the Ball Game, while Mrs. B. and the children visited with grandfather Hanson.

Aaron Jones, now of Bay City, and Messrs. Bailey and Calkins, of Gaylord, will assist the Grayling Orchestra in furnishing music for the Commencement Exercises, this evening.

Cheboygan Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, an auxiliary to the Masonic order, was organized Monday evening, at Masonic Hall, with twenty-one charter members.—Cheboygan Tribune.

The law makes it the duty of every owner, possessor or occupier of land to cut or cause to be cut down all the Canada thistles, growing thereon, or the highway, passing by or through the same, so often in every year as shall be sufficient to prevent them from going to seed. A fine of \$10 is provided for neglect to do so.

Several of our citizens were surprised, Monday, on taking up the Detroit TRIBUNE. As they read, they would turn the paper to look at the heading, and then began a critical examination. They thought the kids had put a TRIBUNE head on the Free Press, or some other democratic sheet. The idiocy of the TRIBUNE is apparent.

F. L. Michelson, one of the managers of Salling, Hanson & Co., was in the village last Wednesday, seeing to the shipping of a carload of goods to their farm near Houghton Lake. Mr. Michelson gave the News to understand from our conversation with him that the firm contemplated starting a small town in that vicinity, by erecting a mill, building a store and plattting out a portion of the land into village lots. In regard to the talk of running a railroad from Grayling, he did not give us any definite information; but it is safe to say that within a year or two a second Lewiston will be erected in Roscommon county by this enterprising company.—Ros. News.

Locals—Roscommon News.

Mrs. M. F. Merrill, was in Grayling yesterday.

Rev. Graft, of Jack Pine, attended church here Wednesday evening.

Chester Leline, of South Branch, was doing business in Bay City, the first of the week.

F. L. Michelson, of Grayling, we are informed, has purchased the Hall farm, at Houghton Lake.

C. L. Brown, of Gerrish, informs us that he has new potatoes fit for use, from seed planted April 11th. How is that for Northern Michigan?

There is much talk of having a celebration at Roscommon, and the Eagle will no doubt scream with all its might here, two weeks from to-morrow—July 4th.

Peter Hanson, who is on Salling, Hanson & Co.'s farm at Houghton Lake, came to Roscommon Wednesday, after a load of household goods for the farm.

The M. C. R. R. Co. offers a reward of \$250 for information leading to the arrest of the party that placed obstructions on the track just south of Roscommon, on the night of May 23d.

Lewiston Locals.—Journal.

Rather a severe hall storm Sunday, but no damage was done in this vicinity.

Mrs. S. Peterson returned Saturday.

Mr. Peter Johnson came up from Grayling, Saturday, to make her daughter, Mrs. R. Bay, a short visit.

Mrs. Peter Johnson came up from Grayling, yesterday, to make her sister, Mrs. C. B. Johnson, a short visit.

The Ladies' Aid Society will serve Ice Cream in Dr. Travers' rooms, on Saturday, June 27th, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. D. M. Kneeland and children, departed yesterday for Milwaukee, where they will make an extended visit with relatives. Mr. Kneeland accompanied them on their journey as far as Bay City.

John J. Carton, of Flint, Grand Master of the Masonic order of Michigan, was in town on Tuesday, looking after the interest of the order in Lewiston. We understand he is willing to grant a dispensation to the order here, and that they will soon be ready to conduct travelers east.

A party of enthusiastic fishermen, comprising Sheriff Nelson, Druggist Stevenson, Landlord Peterson and Johnson, Lumberman McMullen and Pat Welch, departed on Wednesday for the Au Sable river on an extended trout fishing expedition. With the liberal supply of provisions and bait taken along we expect that they will have a glorious time, and return with trout galore.

The General Planks of the Platform

Under our system of government by party the great political organizations are given only one chance every four years to declare themselves on the live questions of the day. What is written and adopted as a platform for the candidates for President and Vice President to stand on furnishes no less than the basis on which must rest all the structures of the party during the next four years. The two parties made their campaigns of 1894 on the issues presented by the platforms of 1892. The democrats tried to get off their platform but they could not do it. They were held to it, by the logic of politics.

The platform adopted at St. Louis bears every evidence of having been prepared with the greatest possible care. The place of honor is given to protection, with its two companion pieces, reciprocity and merchant marine. The country is even more thoroughly convinced now than it was two years ago that a protective tariff is necessary, and that to supplement it with reciprocity and the revival of American shipping, would be in the same line of prosperity.

The next plank disposed of the much-voiced question of money, which is a subject of separate discussion. Then followed what may be called the general planks. In the first rush of events such features of a platform are overlooked, but they are entitled to careful consideration.

First under the head comes the recognition of veterans rights, and the severe arraignment of this democratic administration for the way it has conducted the pension bureau. Then comes the foreign policy. There is no jingism, but there is ringing patriotism. "Firm, vigorous and dignified," are the terms employed in the opening, and that with special reference to our interests in the Western hemisphere. The party is then committed to the control of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States, the retention of the Nicaragua Canal as an American enterprise, and to the purchase of the Danish Islands in the West Indies as a naval station. The sufferings of the Armenians are duly remembered, the Monroe doctrine stoutly reaffirmed and sympathetic with the Cubans warmly expressed. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is much in evidence in the foreign plank of the platform, and still more so on the plank on immigration. The party is pledged to a more rigid enforcement of the policy of keeping out the hordes of immigrants who are such a menace to American labor and to American institutions. The future extension of civil service is favored, and the protection of voters in their rights as voters demanded.

Lynching is condemned, without going into particulars as to locality and color. National arbitration, as asked for by the railway men of the country, is favored. The passage of the pending homestead bill was advocated. The position in regard to the territories, is the same as formerly, except that it is recommended that Alaska have representation in Congress; that is a delegate in the House. Sympathy is expressed with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance, and promote morality. The final plank of all related to the rights of women. The party is not pledged to female suffrage, but it is to equal pay for equal work, the protection of the home and the enlargement of the sphere of woman's usefulness.

This is a platform on which the Republican party can afford to stand. It is only necessary to carry these ideas into practical effect to restore the United States to prosperity. Below we quote you prices that will open your eyes:

Indigo Prints 3½ cents per yard, best 5 cents.

Light Prints 3½ cents per yard.

Apron Ginghams, best makes, 5 cents per yard.

Dress Ginghams, from 4 cents per yard to 8 cents, best.

Outing Flannel, big assortment, 5 cents per yard.

Exclusive Dress Patterns in

Dimities, Linen, Percales, Ducking, Chambrey, Figured Lawn,

12½ to 18 cents per yard.

Ladies Hose 5 cents per pair, or 6 pairs for 25 cents.

Ladies Fine Hose 15 cents per pair, or 3 pairs for \$1.00.

Good heavy Unbleached Cotton, 36 inches wide, 4 cents per yard.

Good heavy Bleached Cotton, 36 inches wide, 5 cents per yard.

All Linen Crash, 5 cents per yard and up, best 8 cents per yard.

Men's Good Overalls, 30 cents per pair.

Men's Good Apron Overalls, 35 cents per pair.

Men's Good every day Working Shirts, 19 cents each.

Men's Socks, six pairs for 25 cents.

Men's Socks, best made, 25 cents per pair.

Men's Working Pants (not 69 cent Overalls) 75 cents per pair.

Men's Fine Night Shirts, embroidered, 75 cents each.

We have not space enough to quote further prices, but they are all reduced in proportion on Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shoes, &c.

Take advantage of this

TRIUMENDOUS CUT RATE

Sale to save money. A word to the wise is sufficient. Come early and avoid the rush. As ever

Your business friends

H. JOSEPH Co.,

Cash Outfitters, and the only REALLY One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Hat, Cap, Boot and Shoe Store, in Grayling, Mich.

Some one has said the veterans of the war for the Union are an army without reinforcements. Every such spectacle as that presented Memorial Day emphasizes this point. The men who entered the army at the age of 20 in 1861 are now 55; those who enlisted at the age of 30 are now 65, and those who went into the army in '64 at the age of 50 are now 62. The very youngest man who saw much service must be over 45, the age limit at the beginning of the war.

There were many men who entered the service at the age of 40, and these are 75 years old. All ages and ranks were in evidence, Saturday, but there were not as many of any age or rank as last year.

When the ranks of the army of the Potomac or the army of the Cumberland were depleted by battle or by the hardships of long campaigns, reinforcements were called for, and they came. But the ranks of the veterans have been thinning for thirty years, and there have been no reinforcements; there can be none.

Edw. Atkinson shows that scarcely

twelve per cent of the mortgages held on Western farms are held by

Eastern capitalists. He has found that farmers are about as often the

lenders as they are borrowers. This

does not agree with the ideas promulgated by the free silverites; but so

much the worse for the ideas.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt-Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eructions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

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Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache, Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure, and the most dreadful habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation, Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tonic to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only 50 cents at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Gauquett, druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail, and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

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The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1896.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Read the Ad of H. Joseph Co.

Ralph Hanna is the new postmaster of Wellington.

Claggett sells the best 50 cent Cerset in the city.

A. C. Cruzen, of Blaine, was in town last Monday.

Gold Medal Flour is the best, and for sale by S. H. & Co.

J. P. Hanna, of Beaver Creek, was in town, last Friday.

Choice Dairy Butter, only 12cts. at Claggett, this week.

Don Hoessl, of Blaine, was in town last Tuesday.

Do not miss the great Slaughter Sale of H. Joseph Co.

Chris Hanson has brightened the corner building with new paint.

You can save from 25 to 50 per cent by trading at H. Joseph Co's.

BORN—On the 19th, inst., to Mr. and Mrs. John Rasmussen, a son.

1000 Doz. Canned Corn and Peas, only 5 cents a can, at Claggett.

BORN—On the 19th, inst., to Mr. and Mrs. John Schram, son.

Claggett's sock factory makes the best 5 cent sock on earth.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Albert Kraus will pay the highest cash price for huckleberries.

Duane Willett, of Frederic, was in town yesterday.

Dublin and Scotch Lawns, only 5 cents a yard, at Claggett's.

Tim. Webster, of Frederic, was in town last Saturday.

A. Dollar saved, is a Dollar made, by trading at H. Joseph Co's.

D. Ryckman, of Grove, was in town last Saturday.

S. C. Briggs, of Pere Cheney, was in town last Saturday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Hugo Schreiber, of Grove, was in town last Saturday.

Rev. C. W. West, of Center Plains, was in town last Friday.

Ladies, try Claggett's Nine o'clock Washing Tea. Something new.

Mrs. L. Foley (nee Bradley) and the baby visited her sister, Mrs. J. J. Collen, last week.

If you want the best made Shirt Waist in the City, go to Claggett's.

Mrs. O. Palmer had the pleasure of a visit from her sister, Mrs. Dr. Niles, of Oscoda county, last week.

New full Cream Cheese, at Claggett's.

Geo. Comer has a new market wagon which is quite an improvement on the old one.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

W. B. Covert returned from Alma College, Sunday morning, for the summer vacation.

You are always welcome at the original and only One-Price Store of H. Joseph Co.

J. K. Hanson is improving the looks of his residence by fresh paint, and change of color.

Semi Porcelain Dinner Set and Beautiful Clock free, at S. H. & Co's.

J. Kramer's name appears on his store front, the work of Artist Coulter.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Supervisor Kellogg of Ball, reports large damage by cutworms and grasshoppers in his neighborhood.

Sherwin Williams Paint is the best made, and for sale by S. H. & Co.

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon, the 28th, at the usual hour.

WANTED—A man, to work on a farm. Enquire of John Hanna, Register of Deeds.

The best Gents or Ladies \$2.00 Shoe on earth, at Claggett's. All the latest styles now in.

Henry Stephan, of Grove, was in town last Tuesday, and reports every thing booming in the settlement.

Semi Porcelain Dinner Set and Beautiful Clock free, at S. H. & Co's.

The Grayling Ball Team is going up to Lewiston to morrow, to do up that town.

Gentlemen, save your money by buying your Pants and Shirts at Claggett's.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet with Mrs. Palmer, Friday afternoon, June 22d.

FOR SALE—A Buckeye Mower, but little used; also a first class Tanning Mill. P. Aebli, Grayling, Mich.

Claggett sells Rostrum Cereal, a substitute for Coffee, 100 cups for 15 cents.

N. Michelson wants to buy 200 cattle from 6 months to a year old, to feed on his farm.

Friday and Saturday, Ladies Shirt Waists at 25c, at ROSENTHALS'.

The four lower rooms of school, over 200 pupils, will picnic to day in the grove west of the planing mill.

The 15th International Christian Endeavor Convention will meet in Washington, July 8th to 14th '96.

If you need a Doctor go and get one, but if you want good Tea and Coffee, go to Claggett's.

Mrs. May Blanshan is teaching the summer term in the Fauble district, in Blaine township.

Save all your tickets on Claggett's Silverware, as he has just ordered a car load from the factory, entirely new.

Moosa Bates & Co. shipped the first bushel of Huckleberries, last Thursday.

Friday and Saturday 20 dozen Men's Straw Hats, at 25c, at ROSENTHALS'.

H. T. Shafer, of Center Plains, was in town last Friday. He made us a call.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints, they are the best in quality and cheapest in price. Every gallon warranted. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. L. Fournier, and Master Arthur, returned from Detroit last Thursday evening.

Detroit White Lead Works Sign and House Paints are the best; every gallon warranted. For sale by Albert Kraus.

J. Staley, H. M. Green, and others, went down the river, Friday, on a fishing trip, and returned on Monday.

Why not supply your table with a Semi-Porcelain 100 pieces Dinner Set. You can get it free, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Sheriff Chalker is getting to be quite a mousback. He reports fine crops on and around his farm in Maple Forest.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

Grayling High School.

The Commencement exercises of the Grayling High School, will be held at the M. E. church, this Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The following is the program of exercises.

PROGRAM.

PART FIRST.

1. MUSIC, "Invitation." Chorus

2. INVOCATION, Rev. R. L. Cope

3. MUSIC, "Bon Voyage Overture." Orchestra

4. SALUTATORY, Jeannette Robinson

5. ESSAY, "Success, or Failure, Which?" Chas. Cowell

6. MUSIC, "The Red Scarf." Chorus

7. ESSAY, "Heroism;" Eliza Wainwright.

8. ORATION, "Monopolies," Eugene Kendrick.

PART SECOND.

1. MUSIC, "Liberty Bell," Orchestra

2. CLASS HISTORY, Frances Kraus

3. CLASS PROPHETY, Althea McIntyre

4. VOCAL SOLO, "Summer," Champlainade, Miss Emma Hanson.

5. ORATION, "Utah," Hans P. Olson

6. VALEDICTORY, Rosa Benson

7. ADDRESS TO CLASS, Hon. O. Palmer

8. PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS, A Member of the Board.

9. BENEDICTION, Rev. A. Bekker

ACCOMPANISTS, Miss Venia Jones and Miss Gladys Hadley.

Gold Medal Flour makes more and better bread than any other flour. Why not order a sack of S. H. & Co.

All mail matter for the train going South at 1 o'clock, should be in the Post Office by 12:30, as the mail will be closed at that hour.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Claggett returned from their visit with friends, at Richmond, last Friday evening. They report having a very pleasant visit.

F. D. Harrison has remodeled the bath room connected with his Barber Shop, and all who wish can take a warm or cold bath. Take a bath!

H. Loud & Co. are building a large saw, which their picking up crew will use, as they follow up their Spring drive of logs.

J. F. Hum has built himself a fine boat in which he proposes to go fishing. The fish will have to keep shady and will surprise you at the extreme low prices we are selling goods. See our Friday and Saturday Special Sale.

Marius Hanson and J. W. Hartwick have a crew of men clearing off the land about their fishing and hunting camp near the river, below Stephan's bridge.

F. R. Deckrow has just completed a well and erected a windmill, and full set of tanks for barn, house and creamery, for Robert Brown, near Boscombe.

The assessed valuation of Gaylord is \$177,128, of which \$60,000 is on personal property. Improvements are being made, which will raise the valuation to \$200,000 another year.

The Roscommon Ball Club came up in full force Saturday, accompanied by the county and city officers and proposed to show the Grayling club how to play ball. They took a lesson themselves, the score standing 3 to 0, being a complete scoop. Come again, gentlemen.

The Grayling Ball Team is going up to Lewiston to morrow, to do up that town.

Gentlemen, save your money by buying your Pants and Shirts at Claggett's.

The M. E. Sunday School will pic at Portage Lake, on the Fourth.

Mrs. J. Hoyt went to Ypsilanti, yesterday, to be present at the graduation of her sister, Miss Agnes Bates.

The crab apple trees on the farm of Fred. E. Hoessl, in Blaine township, are as heavily loaded with fruit that some of the limbs require proping.

J. Staley returned from a trip down the river, Monday evening. He fished some, and worked with others in clearing of his grounds in the neighborhood of his camp. He now owns over six miles of river front.

N. Michelson has bought the thoroughbred shorthorn herd of cattle of O. Palmer. He has eight straight young Marys, with Lord of Oakland 11814, at their head. The foundation for as fine a herd as there is in Michigan.

One Gallon of Sherwin Williams & Co's. Paint, properly applied, covers with two coats 300 or more square feet of suitable surface. For sale by S. H. & Co.

M. W. King, state trespass agent, started Friday forenoon, with his horse and buggy, to drive through to Grayling. He had business along the route, but said he expected to reach Grayling in time to attend services Sunday evening.—Cheboygan Tribune.

To morrow the firm of Bates & Co. will have been in business a year. Their trade has had a healthy steady growth, and is quite satisfactory to the firm, who return thanks to our citizens for the liberal patronage bestowed. They promise to square dealing, keeping good goods at reasonable prices, and courteous treatment of all, to show their appreciation, and hope to increase their business at least commensurate with the growth of the town.

The M. E. Church was crowded to its utmost capacity, Sunday evening, to listen to the Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. R. L. Cope. To say that it was a masterly effort is faint praise, and the marked attention given by the vast audience, proved their interest. The application of conditions of the present time to the words of his text: "Isaiah XXXIII—6. Knowledge and wisdom are the stability of the times; n't the hope of the salvation, were a, and finely drawn. We regret that space forbids a synopsis even of the address.

Those who were interested enough to attend the ball game Saturday, between the Roscommon Base Ball team and the home team, witnessed one of the finest exhibitions of amateur ball playing ever seen in Northern Michigan; both teams played with a vim and dash seldom seen, even in a professional game.

For five innings neither team could get a man over the plate, only one getting as far as third base, and but two or three as far as 2d base. In the sixth Lalonde scored for Grayling on a pretty hit over in the Center by McNeven, and in the eighth Parsons scored on a hit by Randall, and Randall scored on a hit by Hanson, making a total of three runs. Roscommon failed to score a single run, being unable to hit Randall safely.

Martin, Hamilton and Johnson made several pretty hits, but the Graylings had their eyes on the ball and the way outfields Ingerson, Lalonde and Knight gathered in the flys caused the spectators to yell themselves hoarse, even causing one of Lewiston's prominent citizen to become hoarse from trying to keep still.

Hanson, with the exception of a couple of sleepy plays, played very acceptably. Mannix on second was like a stone wall, nothing could get by him, and Parsons on third, although playing a good game, did not play up to his usual standard. Ingley as short was all that could be desired, and played an errorless game.

Randall as pitcher was a success, and pitched a steady and winning game, and made a phenomenal left-handed stop of a hot grounder. Roscommon boys were unable to solve his mysterious curves.

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Following is the score by innings:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Total

Grayling 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 3

Roscommon 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Struck out by Randall 11

Batteries—Randall and McNeven:—

Martin and Hamilton.

Umpire—J. C. Burton.

If you need a Suit for the Boys, then come and let us show you the great values we are offering this month. We must reduce the stock, and the prices we are selling them at, will surely do it. Come, and bring the boys, and we will surprise you at the extreme low prices we are selling goods. See our Friday and Saturday Special Sale.

JOE ROSENTHAL.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

TENNESSEE'S CENTENNIAL.

Review of One Hundred Years of Statehood.

HE Tennessee Centennial Exposition will open May 1, 1897, and continue six months, until Nov. 1. The origin of the movement to hold an elaborate industrial exposition in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Tennessee into the Union dates back

to the first of June, 1894. Shortly after that a company was organized and chartered under the laws of the State with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. The first money paid on the stock subscriptions was in the spring of 1894, and the balance of that year was spent in arranging for funds. In the spring of 1895 the available capital had reached

\$4,000,000, and since then another \$200,000 has been added.

In July, 1895, the Centennial Exposition Company leased an improved piece of property of 200 acres, lying in the western suburb of Nashville, which has for years been the famous racing place known as "West Side Park, and in the same month the grading of the grounds for exposition purposes was commenced. A lake of some twenty-five acres was excavated, and also a smaller one of about two acres in extent. In the center of the plan a high terrace was built to represent the Acropolis at Athens, and to form the foundation for the contemplated reproduction of the Athenian Parthenon. The entire contour of the earth was altered, but the trees that were characteristic of old West Side Park were allowed to stand as they were. The first building to be erected was constructed in the fall of 1895. This is the administration building, and in it the director of works, the supervising architects and their assistants have their offices.

This was followed on Jan. 1, 1896, by the letting of the contracts for the Parthenon, the commerce building, the auditorium, the machinery building, the transportation building, and the women's building. Under the terms of the contracts these buildings will cost \$160,000, and are to be covered on the

exterior with white stucco. Tennessee was admitted into the Union on June 1, 1796, and in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of that event the most elaborate ceremonies that have ever been seen in the South were held on June 1, 1896, when the formal opening of the exposition, which is to really exist during 1897, was made.

CHILDREN'S BUILDING.

And then this handful of plowers began a conflict with the Indians, who outnumbered them 10 to 1. Within sixty days twenty-nine of the settlers fell victims to the tomahawk of the Cherokee, and in a few months sixty-seven perished. But through all this adversity Robertson remained steadfast, and until he ended his military

left off Andrew Jackson stepped in.

In 1779 Robertson, leaving Sevier in charge of Watauga settlements, explored the Cumberland region and emigrated there with others. Nashville was founded and the settlers organized themselves into a civil and military body with Robertson at their head.

THE COMMERCE BUILDING.

The agriculture building and the children's building are now under contract, and during the summer the erection of the minerals building, the horticulture building, the negro building, and the live stock building will be begun. All of these buildings are to be covered with white stucco also, and they must be done by Jan. 1, 1897. The four months after that date and before May 1 will be devoted to finishing off every feature and detail of the exposition and the placing of exhibits, so that when the opening takes place on May 1 there will be no ragged edges to detract from the beauty of the exposition.

The features of the exposition promise to be particularly attractive. There will be an arch of Tennessee marble sixty feet high, a statue of Pallas Athena forty-three feet high, a pyramid of cotton bales 100 feet high, and at least four specially designed fountains. There are at present over 1,000 men employed on the grounds, and the sound of the hammer and the saw resounds from morning until night.

History of the State.

The progress made by this fair Southern State has been rapid and worthy of the pioneers who amid many perils carved out her territory a little over a century ago. In 1796 the largest town

of the Watauga Association to the colonies, and the whole of what is now Tennessee was organized under the name of the Washington District, and became a county of North Carolina. In 1779 Sevier engaged in a severe war with the Indians, entered their territory and burned their towns. In 1780 he planned the battle of King's Mountain, and with a force of 450 men, which he had raised, and of which he was the colonel, he achieved a signal victory, wresting it from the midst of impending defeat. In the

auditorium.

year, he conducted expeditions against the Chickamauga towns, subdued some of them and effected treaties very favorable to the whites.

At this time and up to 1784 what is now Tennessee formed a part of North Carolina. In that year the territory was ceded to the Federal Government, but the people becoming dissatisfied a convention was called, and a constitution and State government were organized. The State was named Franklin in honor of Benjamin Franklin, and John Sevier was elected Governor. North Carolina was not satisfied with this arrangement, and its Governor, Richard Caswell, issued a proclamation declaring the new government to be a revolt and ordering it to be abandoned. Violence followed the attempt to subdue it, but the people of Franklin were forced to yield to superior numbers. Sevier was captured and imprisoned, and Franklin was again ceded to the United States Government, under the rule of the "territory south of the Ohio River." In 1784 a distinct territorial government was given to Tennessee, and in 1796 it was admitted to Statehood with John Sevier as its Governor. He served until 1801, was elected three times to Congress and died in 1813 while engaged in settling a boundary dispute between Georgia and the Creek territory in Alabama.

Another distinguished Tennessean was Andrew Jackson, soldier and statesman, and one of the most picturesque characters in American history. On the admission of Tennessee as a State Jackson was elected to Congress, and 1797 was chosen United

States Senator. This position he resigned to accept a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. Soon afterward he retired from politics, taking up his residence on the plantation known as the Hermitage, near Nashville. On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain Jackson tendered his services to the Government, and the following year he performed distinguished service in the Creek war. His successful defense of New Orleans made him a hero, and his fame was increased by the Seminole war of 1817-18. In 1823 he was elected President of the United States and was re-elected. In 1845 he died at the Hermitage.

Tennessee has had various seats of government. Knoxville was the capital from 1794 to 1811, with the exception of 1807, when the seat of government was at Kingston; Nashville was favored from 1812 to 1815. In 1816 and from 1818 to 1825 Murfreesboro was the seat of government, and in 1817 Knoxville had that honor. In 1826 Nashville again became the capital and has remained so since.

During the war Tennessee was the scene of some of the bloodiest battles in the great struggle, but with the close of hostilities the people acknowledged their allegiance to the Union, and the commonwealth has since greatly prospered.

ONE WAY TO PUT IT.

Many of the sayings and doings of the Southern negro, that find their way into print, may be apocryphal, but enough are known to be true to make good his claim to humor. A gentleman discussing coon-hunting relates an incident, in Forest and Stream, that illustrates this characteristic drollery.

The party, consisting of hunters, dogs, axes and torches galore, had been hunting for a good part of the night without any luck whatever. Finally, the dogs tired a coon. It would take some time to find so large a tree, and one of the negroes volunteered to climb it and ascertain the whereabouts of the coon.

All agreed to this, and sat around to await developments. Soon after the negro had disappeared among the branches, a peculiar sound was heard from the top of the tree. It was a kind of mixture of negro and coon dialect. Some ventured the remark:

"Bill, have you got that coon?"

"Yes, sah," was the reply, "I've got 'em here coon; but I wish you'd send some o' dem darkies up here to help me turn him loose."

ANXIOUS TO KNOW.

Doctor—Don't be alarmed. I was sicker than you are a year ago and with the same trouble. To-day I am well and hearty.

PATIENT (anxiously)—Oh, Doctor, tell me who was your physician.—Waterbury American.

NEVER SAY.

That is one thing I would not stand." The people will laugh at you when they see you standing it a few weeks later.

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